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SUBJECT: 12th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party

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REASON(S)

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Summary

The 40-year old Communist Party of Finland held its 12th Congress April 15 - 18 in Helsinki. Reportedly attended by 1,100 participants, among them representatives of the Communist parties of 17 other nations (Enclosure 3), the Congress followed the well-established pattern. The Party leadership was reelected--Ville PESSI as Secretary General, Aimo AALTONEN as Chairman, and Yrjö MURTO as Vice-Chairman. The surfeit of speakers, both Finnish and foreign, focussed on the efforts of the Communists and "all peace-loving peoples" to secure a lasting and just peace. Praise was heaped on the Soviet Union for its "contributions" to peace and security, while "peaceful co-existence," of which Finland was described as an excellent example, was repeatedly promoted as the answer to world tensions. Primary targets of attack were "militaristic and revengeful West Germany" and the "militaristic policy of imperialist United States." Trade with Soviet bloc "crisis-free markets" was hailed as a boon in solving unemployment problems and in creating sounder economic conditions, while EFTA was denounced as a device which would bring in its train unemployment and an invasion of foreign firms, trusts, and monopolies. Speakers ended on notes of high optimism about the "unity of the proletariat" of all countries and the ultimate victory of "the Socialist system" in the competition with Capitalism.

The Congress went practically unnoticed in the non-Communist press, except for a very few brief references.

Secretary Pessi's Report

The report of the Finnish Communist Party's Central Committee was presented to the Congress by Secretary General Pessi. He introduced his lengthy address by expanding on the theme of the continuous rise of the Socialist system and the decline of Capitalism. He stressed Soviet achievements "which not even the top capitalist country--the USA--is able to match." The successes of the Socialist system, he said, are an inspiration to the "liberation movement" the world over which is "more and more strongly resisting the thieving policy of the American imperialists every day."

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(Classification)

Page 2 of

Encl. No.

Desp. No. 705

From Helsinki

"Only the Socialist social system can be the final solution to the contradictions and difficulties created by the Capitalist system."

The Communist Party Secretary devoted about 20% of his remarks to the pursuit of peace and Finland's part in the effort to create world security. Soviet achievements, he said, have assured a new, more secure era for the peoples of the world. He emphasized Soviet disarmament proposals and the "threat" to peace posed by West German rearmament. Turning to peaceful coexistence, Pessi said,

"Finland has been an example to the Capitalist countries that collaboration with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries is fruitful to nations, and, as far as small countries are concerned, it also protects their peace and freedom."

Finland, he declared, should adopt a policy of "active neutrality" to bolster the concept of peaceful coexistence. In particular, he urged active support for the idea of the "Baltic Sea of Peace." (See Enclosure 1 for the text of Pessi's foreign policy remarks.)

Pessi spent a large portion of his time discussing the domestic economic and political situation. Noting marked improvements in the positions of the Communist Party and the SKDL, he described at length the prospect of further defections of workers and small farmers to the side of the "peoples democrats." Pessi's dissertation was interlaced with attacks on "unsuitable" Social Democratic leadership that "ignores the interests of the workers," industrial "monopolies" to which he attributed economic instability and low living levels for the workers, the "undermining work" of the "extreme Right" and the supporters of EFTA "who seek to alter Finland's foreign policy." Calling for nationalization of industry and other businesses, natural resources, banks and foreign trade, Pessi said "social revolution has also become an historical necessity in Finland." For the Communist Party, he declared,

"The decisive task will be to create as wide a front as possible to limit the power and exploitation of big capital, to prevent the efforts of the extreme Right to change the foreign policy in order to serve the aims of the imperialists, and to secure peace and peaceful coexistence."

Basic to this task, he explained at length, is the work being done by the Communists to create unity among the workers and small farmers.

Of the country's non-communists, only the Skogists escaped attack by Pessi. In addition to castigating the Agrarians for failure in domestic policy to protect the interests of the farmers, the Communist Party Secretary had the following criticism for the foreign policy of the nation's governing party.

"The Agrarian foreign policy has by no means been logical as revealed by the fact that the Agrarian leadership participated in the Rightist Fagerholm Cabinet which undermined relations with the Soviet Union to a considerable extent. In current foreign policy questions the Agrarian Party also follows the extreme Right as is demonstrated particularly by the attitude toward the Outer Seven."

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(Classification)

Page 3 of

Encl. No.

Desp. No. 705

From Helsinki

"It is also shown by the Cabinet's reserve regarding international initiatives for peace and its hesitation to support disarmament. The pressure of the extreme Right both inside and outside the Party is strong and, therefore, the danger is always present that in matters of foreign policy the Agrarian leadership will yield to the extreme Right. It constantly advocates an economic policy favorable to the interests of big capital which is in contradiction to the interests of small farmers."

In the concluding portion of his speech, Pessi again described the growing strength of the Communists in Finland and the spread of "disaffection" of the population because of the policies of the other political parties. The Communists, he said, are ready for elections at any time, "Socialist concepts" are on the march, and the Right must constantly decrease in influence.

Brezhnev's Speech

Principal foreign speaker was L. I. Brezhnev who was to become President of the Soviet Union three weeks later. (See Enclosure 2 for the full text of Brezhnev's speech.) Brezhnev began and ended his speech with high praise for the Finnish Communist Party, the successes of which he declared demonstrate the correctness of Marxist-Leninist concepts. Nearly half of the Soviet representative's remarks were devoted to unbridled boasting about Soviet progress in industry, agriculture, science, education, and social welfare. Predicting that the goals of the Seven-Year Plan would easily be reached prior to the planned deadline, Brezhnev repeatedly couched Soviet achievements, both those already attained and those expected, in terms of surpassing the United States. He discussed at length the Soviet Union's "Leninist foreign policy" of peaceful coexistence and the "courageous and tireless peace efforts of Comrade Khrushchev." He stressed the Soviet Premier's disarmament proposals to the UN.

Attacking German rearmament and Adenauer "supported by the leading circles of militaristic NATO," Brezhnev warned that "the evil-boding shadow of fascism has again appeared over West Germany... The present policy of the governing circles of West Germany is placing Europe into a tight situation and is a serious roadblock in the way of the pursuit of peace. It is because of this that the Soviet Government deems so important the solution of the German question, the making of a peace treaty with both German states, and the solution of the question of West Berlin." Brezhnev declared that "it is quite possible to avoid war," but that "reactionary forces can, of course, try to start war as long as there is capitalism in the world."

Referring with relative briefness to Finno-Soviet relations, the Soviet spokesman said:

"...The Soviet policy of supporting peaceful coexistence and the sovereignty and national interests of all nations, both great and small, has a conspicuous expression in Finno-Soviet relations. I would say that the relations between our countries are a good

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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(Classification)

Page 4 of

Encl. No.

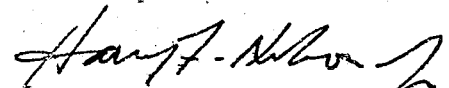
Desp. No. 705

From Helsinki

example of equal, mutually profitable cooperation between two countries having different social systems... We are sure that the big majority of the Finnish people understands quite well the profitability of these relations and tries to promote our friendship, although some circles abroad and in Finland try to handicap the collaboration of our countries with their intrigues, purposefully perverting its contents and goals."

High praise of Finnish Communist Party achievements and the peaceful coexistence doctrine were reiterated in the official CPSU greeting read to the Congress by Brezhnev at the end of his discourse.

For the Ambassador:



Harvey F. Nelson, Jr.
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures:

1. Excerpt from Pessi's Speech
2. Brezhnev's Speech
3. Foreign Representatives Attending Congress
4. FCP Central Committee
5. FCP Political Committee

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OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

Foreign Policy Portion of Party Secretary Ville Pessi's Speech to the
12th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, April 16, 1960.

Finland's attitude . . . can only be the strengthening of peace and peaceful coexistence through active measures and initiatives. Even though the extreme Right has recently gotten the courage to advocate an opposite policy, the fact is that the strengthening of the Soviet Union and the whole Socialist camp affects strongly not only the feelings of the masses of people but also the attitudes of the leaders of several Finnish parties . . .

Finland has been an example to the Capitalistic countries that collaboration with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries is fruitful to rations, and, as far as small countries are concerned, it also protects their peace and freedom . . .

The Diet and the Cabinet could advance the strengthening of international peace much more than at present if they would listen to the voice of the masses of people instead of letting the pressure of the extreme Right constantly affect them as at present. This has happened in the attitude towards the free trade area. This happened also as regards the Soviet disarmament proposal. The Cabinet did not pass on the disarmament appeal of the Supreme Soviet to the Diet to be dealt with. Had the Finnish Diet formulated its attitude, the realization of this objective also important to our people would have been greatly advanced.

The response to demands regarding Finland's attitudes towards peace initiatives usually is that, as a small nation, Finland cannot affect international affairs. But when war memories and the mongering of militaristic spirits are concerned, reactionary propaganda stresses that Finland will be able to do great deeds which will be wondered at and admired by the whole world.

Finland has its special position in the conscience of the world and in international organs particularly as a country representing ~~the~~ peaceful coexistence. Even the Rightist circles know this, and therefore they always yap if Finland's representatives in the UN take an attitude which even to the slightest extent is contrary to the attitudes of the imperialistic countries, as happened when the Finnish UN delegates joined the proposal on the condemnation of the swastika craze of West Germany.

The Rightist circles do not even try to behave in accordance with the interests of Finland but of the international monopolies . . .

Particularly important for the securing of peace in Finland is a determined and active stance of our people against the militarization of West Germany.

In the Pact of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union Finland has bound itself to repel an armed

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

attack made by Germany or a nation allied with it.

The duty of the Cabinet and the Diet is to prevent the spreading of the economic and political influence of West Germany in our country. The statements of the leading persons of West Germany on the extension of living space, policing of boundaries, etc. demonstrate that the danger from that side is obvious.

A clear attitude for peace does not contradict Finland's neutrality. Activities aimed at strengthening peace fully correspond to the principle of neutrality, since the preservation of peace is important to all countries.

Nothing is more harmful for Finland's neutrality than aiding the policy of the great western imperialistic powers or taking the position of a kind of outpost against the Socialist countries, which the extreme Right ~~desires~~ desires. Practice has shown that if Finland's good relations with the Soviet Union come under suspicion, the shaking of Finland's independence ensues before the eyes of the world. The less left to speculation in this respect, the more sure is the independent peaceful position of our country on the border of two different social systems.

Only peace, based on the peaceful coexistence of the Capitalistic and the Socialist countries, is a firm guarantee of the security of small countries, among them Finland. In this respect our country could contribute more than before in order to get the whole North to secure peace. The whole North is confronted with an extremely great danger because Denmark and Norway belong to NATO. As aggressive West Germany also belongs to it, Norway and Denmark may fall, against their will, into conflicts caused by West Germany. Thus a neutral Denmark and Norway would be necessary for the interests of the North. It would also promote the realization of the ~~Baltic~~ Baltic Sea Sea of Peace, which is close to the hearts of the nations of the North and the Baltic.

The establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapons in the North, the securing of the Baltic as a sea of peace, and the supporting of disarmament are questions common to all countries of the North. Finland could contribute much to advance them, for example in the Nordic Council and in other Nordic collaboration, if only the Cabinet would take an attitude corresponding to the wishes and demands of the people.

(Unofficial Embassy translation)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of 2
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 1105
From Helsinki

Speech by Chairman of the Soviet Communist Party Council Chairman, L. I. Brezhnev, to the 12th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, April 16, 1960

Steadily observing the great teaching of Marx and Lenin, your party has journeyed along a long and reknowned road and has become a mass party. It tirelessly defends the interests of the workers, small and medium-sized farmers and intellectual workers, their social and democratic rights.

The support won by the Communists and the People's Democrats in the last parliamentary elections — one-fourth of the votes — and the emergence of the People's Democratic parliamentary group as the largest group proves that the policy of the Finnish Communist Party enjoys the growing esteem and confidence of the working masses. It is important to confirm this, particularly because your party, like certain other fraternal parties in the past years, has operated under the pressure of reaction which has sought to undermine the strength of Communist parties and their influence on the masses. But, as is well known, nothing has come of the intentions of reaction. Your party conquers difficulties with success which is proof of the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist concepts, the rightness of the Party's cause, its unshaken connections with the people.

Your party is meeting at a time when 90 years have elapsed since the birthday of the ingenious thinker, the champion of the great cause of the whole world's laboring class, V. I. Lenin. Lenin was the sincere friend of Finland. He highly rated the work of Finland's revolutionary workers and their Communist Party. Lenin spoke warmly of Finland's workers, of their consciousness and orderliness, of their excellent revolutionary and democratic traditions. These characteristics and traditions your party protects, cherishing them and promoting them.

In his report, Comrade Pessi gave a convincing view [of the fact] that the Communist Party of Finland directs attention above all toward the achievement of the unification of all the working class. Nor can a real Marxist party proceed in any other way because only by cooperative effort can the workers serve their most important interests and assure the preservation of a stable peace. Without doubt the Communist Party of Finland will also accomplish much in the future.

We Communists of the Soviet Union are delighted with the achievements of the leadership of other Communist and workers' parties and of the whole international workers movement. They give us more strength in our work for the final victory of Communism. By their devoted work toward construction of the Communist society, our party and the entire Soviet people are fulfilling, in our opinion, their international obligation and are carrying forward in a valuable way the struggle of the whole world's workers whose goal is the victory of Socialism.

Our country and its Soviet people are living in a time of great progress. We are working with enthusiasm to carry out the gigantic seven-year plan. It is the extensive, systematic building of Communism in our country. Its achievement

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 2 of

Encl. No. 2

Desp. No. 705

From Helsinki

will bring our income close, quite close, to the present productive level of the United States in percapita production in addition to total production. Thus a basic objective of the Soviet Union will be reached and our people's level of living will become the world's highest.

The results of the first year of the seven-year period show that the planned objectives will be considerably exceeded and not merely fulfilled. Industrial production grew over 11% last year compared to the planned 7.7%. In addition, production of finished industrial goods reached about 50 billion rubles in excess of the plan or more than all Russian industry produced in 1913. Much more than the planned output was achieved in oil, coal, natural gas, iron and non-ferrous metals, and electrical energy. Consumer goods production grew 10.3% last year, the goal being 6.6%. During the course of the year, over a thousand large factories were put into operation and, in addition, a large number of sections in previously existing plants were built or renovated.

Our industry is growing much faster than that of the United States. The industrial production of the Soviet Union has risen on the average of 11.3% per year during the past 6 years. That of the United States has risen at the rate of only 2.4%, or about one-fifth of ours. Thus we clearly see that the Socialist system is better than the capitalist and, at the same time, it is the assurance of our victory in the peaceful competition with capitalism.

We have achieved much in the field of agricultural development. In the course of the past 3-4 years, we have been able to increase rapidly the production of grain, livestock products, industrial crops, and vegetables. The level of living of our kolhoz farmers has noticeably risen. Now the needs of the city population can be much more completely satisfied than before.

Despite especially disadvantageous weather conditions, last year we got more grain than the average of the past five years. The cotton crop was a record; never has such abundance been achieved. Some years ago we adopted the goal of surpassing the United States in per capita output of the most important agricultural products. And now we have gotten in our country more wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, butter and other products than in the United States. Already this year the Soviet Union, from the point of view of total agricultural production, will reach or slightly surpass the United States.

The results of the first year of the seven-year period, looking at both industry and agriculture, justify us in the belief that the Seven-year Plan will be fulfilled before the set deadline.

Our country's great economic achievements dovetail smoothly with our scientific and technical accomplishments. Socialism provides scientific and technical thought previously unknown advantageous conditions in an extraordinarily rapid development of technical progress. As is known, our country has hurled into space three rockets in the past year. One of these became the sun's first artificial satellite, the second hit the moon taking there the Soviet flag, and the ~~the~~ third photographed the other side of the moon. The Soviet Union's

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 3 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

scientists, engineers and technicians are succeeding in their work of investigating space and creating the conditions for human interplanetary travel. On a broad front work is being done in the Soviet Union for the peaceful use of recent achievements in automation, radio-electronics, and telemechanics and gigantic atomic energy.

The powerful rise of Socialist economics, science, and technology adds to our country's social wealth and the people's well-being, also increasing the population's cultural level. The national income of the Soviet Union, which belongs entirely to the population, grew last year by about 100 billion rubles. On a per capita basis it was easily 16 times as large last year as in 1913. The national income of the United States, England, and France was only 1.8 times greater than in 1913/.

The care of man and his material well-being and intellectual conditions animates our party and government in daily work. It is worth noting that one-third of the state's expenditures is used in our country for education, cultural purposes and social measures. For these is used the respectable sum of about 300 billion rubles.

Regarding the level of education of the population, the Soviet Union has gone ahead of all the capitalistic countries. There are four times as many high school students in our country than in England, France, West Germany, and Italy combined. Each year 3 times as many engineers are graduated in the Soviet Union as in the United States. In the youngest Soviet Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, there are four times as many high school students per 1,000 inhabitants ^{as} in Sweden, Denmark and Norway. There are at least 50 million students in the Soviet Union, taking account of all forms of education, which thus means that every fourth person is studying. Our youth have the possibility of getting their chosen profession and of gaining competence in those professions. They can be sure of their future.

The Soviet Union directs particular attention to the prerequisites for the most advantageous working and other conditions and recreation. In accordance with the decisions of the 21st Party Congress, all workers and functionaries will be shifted this year to a seven or six-hour work day. In 1964 the shift to a five or six-hour work day and a five-day week will begin. Nor is this the limit. Important also is that the work day is not shortened with wages lowered but with wages raised.

From the point of view of the workers of the capitalist countries the employment question is a big dilemma: Many of them don't have opportunities for gainful employment. In our country this problem has been solved once and for all. Unemployment does not and cannot exist. The number of workers and functionaries in the service of the national economy grows from year to year. Last year the increase of 1.7 million persons.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government directs very great attention to the improvement of health protection for the population. The network of hospitals, polyclinics and other medical institutions widens constantly.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 4 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

The whole population receives competent medical assistance without cost. The workers of capitalist countries in contrast are caused much trouble and difficulties because they often cannot afford medical costs when they become ill.

A great many dwellings are being built in the Soviet Union. The state, cooperatives and city populations built at least 2,200,000 up-to-date apartments during the first year of the seven-year period. In addition the rural population built about 850,000 dwelling houses with their own means. During the whole seven-year period about 15 million apartments will be built in the Soviet Union and the rural population will build 7 million buildings.

The housing shortage will be completely overcome in the near future. Only a very small part -- no more than 4-5% -- of family income goes for rent and other housing expenses in our country.

Nor can our enemies deny that the Soviet Union's material achievements have been immense. But they attempt to blacken them and slanderously declare that in the regime of Socialism there is no individual freedom or democracy. They have the affrontery to claim that Capitalism, unlike Socialism, is "the free world". Such claims are complete untruths.

People living by labor know that, where material and intellectual values are under the control of the few rich and the minority rolls in luxury at the cost of the exploited majority, there is no and never will be individual freedom.

Only Socialism, under the regime of which society is not divided into the exploited and the exploiters, serves real freedom and permits the discovery of everyone's skills and gifts and the achievement of their rights. Therefore work under the regime of Socialism is creative activity and produces gigantic results.

The Soviet people may use their dwellings for their meetings, conferences, and congresses as they desire. They have at their disposal thousands of newspapers, printshops, paper and publishing houses. They freely chose their representatives to the soviets and may recall them whenever they want if they don't foster their electors' wishes.

No falsehood or slander can interfere with the great democratic achievements of the Soviet people any more than with those of the people of the other socialist countries. The Soviet people are tightly joined around the Communist Party formed and raised by Lenin. They follow the Communist Party because the Party in every respect is the indicator of the peoples interests and for the whole period of their glorious road it has counseled and will counsel the main right road to the good fortune and well-being of our people. Joy and good fortune fill the heart of the Soviet people because their powerful motherland is going along the Leninist road to Communism.

Socialism a long time ago has spread the framework of our country more widely and has formed a world system. It signifies the great victory of Leninist ideas.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 5 of

Encl. No. 2

Desp. No. 705

From Helsinki

Along the Leninist road in the same ranks with the people of the Soviet Union now move the great people of China as well as the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Mongolia, Korea and Vietnam.

As brothers of equal worth helping each other, the Socialist countries show how the Socialist system provides the great possibilities of economic and cultural development and of raising the people's well-being. The rapid development of the national economy is a rule generally characteristic of Socialism just as the experience of other Socialist countries shows. The Socialist countries already turn out one-third of the world's industrial products and in the course of 1965 their part will exceed half the world industrial production.

Very soon countries once considered underdeveloped and occupying 25% of the earth's area will be able to produce more than half the world's industrial products. Does that not clearly prove the superiority of Socialism compared to Capitalism?

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other Socialist countries is the Leninist policy according to which countries must exist side by side in peace regardless of differences in social systems. It strives for easing of the international situation and the harmony of all countries. Only such a policy in present circumstances is right and proper. Only it reflects the hopes and demands of peace-loving peoples.

The policy of peaceful coexistence means that the superiority of neither system is demonstrated with weapons but through demonstration as to which guarantees better conditions for the people. We unshakably believe that Socialism will win in this peaceful competition. We do not intend to make any ideological concessions to our idealistic opponents. Our cause is, in accordance with our convictions, right and we will wage a relentless ideological struggle for the final victory of Socialism and Communism.

The Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union will work for the preservation of a firm and lasting peace, peace for all people, just as it has up to now.

The visit of our party's First Secretary and leading man of the Soviet Government. N. S. Khrushchev, to the United States, Asian countries and France is a clear indication that the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union is consistently friendly to peace and far-sighted. The peoples have legitimately called these trips a great mission of peace and friendship.

By courageous and tireless peace efforts and efforts to reduce international tension and for friendship among all peoples, Comrade Khrushchev has earned the respect and affection of all well-intentioned people. Quite correctly he is called the great leading champion of world peace.

So that the world would get lasting peace and the human race can avoid the horrors of war forever, it is necessary to put far-reaching, complete

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 6 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

disarmament into effect. On behalf of the Soviet Government Comrade Khrushchev proposed in the UN General Assembly last September a proposal for the achievement of general and complete disarmament. That proposal received warm approval and all the world's forces supporting peace gave it their unreserved support. The UN General Assembly approved the idea of complete and general disarmament.

The Soviet Government was the first to take an important step in carrying out its own proposal in practice. Last January it presented a proposal to be considered by the Supreme Soviet, according to which the Soviet Union was to reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men or by one-third. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the proposal, and it is now being carried out. We were ready to continue disarmament measures on the basis of agreement made with other great powers until general and complete disarmament has been realized. The pursuit and demand of all nations of our planet is a world without arms and without wars.

"One shall not allow cannons to start speaking but one shall strive for a situation in which reason would celebrate its victory all over the world", Comrade N. S. Khrushchev stresses. "The Soviet Government and the Soviet people do not avoid difficulty in order to reach this goal. We have sufficient power, sense and inventiveness, and we will demonstrate to people everywhere that peace and happiness can and must win in our era." The nations ardently hope that the coming summit conference will accomplish mutually agreed decisions regarding general and complete disarmament as well as the solution of other most important international problems. We sincerely hope that this wish of the nations would come true.

But at the same time we must see that in the imperialistic countries there are still pretty influential circles which do not want to give up the cold war and which have not - as we customarily say - "thrown their axe into a lake yet".

A very dangerous thing is reviving West German militarism inherited from Hitler's aggressive Reich, the ideology of which brimmed over with misanthropy. The evil-boding shadow of fascism has again appeared over West Germany. Supported by the leading circles of militaristic NATO, Adenauer's Government is hastening the armament of its army, trying to secure for it even nuclear weapons. Adenauer and his supporters - quite as Hitler with his bands of murderers - declares that he needs "living space" in Europe, and demands territory for West German military bases in the area between Northern Europe and the Pyrenees owned by other countries. The present policy of the governing circles of West Germany is placing Europe into a tight situation and is a bad roadblock in the way of the pursuit of peace. It is because of this that the Soviet Government deems so important the solution of the question of Germany, the making of a peace treaty with both German states, and the solution of the question of West Berlin.

Under present circumstances it is quite possible to avoid war. War is not unavoidable. The peace-loving strong Socialist camp and many other peace-loving countries with a population of hundreds of millions, as well as the powerful peace movement of the world, are the gigantic forces which are able to push the warmongers back. The reactionary forces can, of course, try to start war as long as there is opposition in the world.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 7 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 765
From Helsinki

is Capitalism in the world.

We warmly greet those peace-supporting Finns who are active for peace, thus advancing the establishment of a firm zone of peace in Northern Europe. The more zones of peace that can be formed in the world, the more undisturbed will be the life of men, and the faster mankind can advance along the road of general progress.

The Soviet policy of supporting peaceful coexistence, and the sovereignty and national interests of all nations, both great and small, has a conspicuous expression in the Fenno-Soviet relations. I would say that the relations between our countries are a good example of the equal mutually profitable cooperation between two countries having different social systems.

The Soviet people highly respect the industrious Finnish people, unanimously approving the policy which aims to strengthen Fenno-Soviet friendship and in every way to extend economic, cultural and scientific intercourse. We are sure that the big majority of the Finnish people understands quite well the profitability of these relations and tries to promote our friendship, although some circles abroad and in Finland try to handicap the collaboration of our countries with their intrigues, purposefully perverting its contents and goals. Recently these circles once again called attention to their existence by arranging hostile demonstrations here in Helsinki. I guess you comrades understand rightly this remark of mine regarding the noisy group of those militaristic politicians.

We believe that the Finnish people won't allow the decay of the good neighborly relations which have developed between our countries. So far their development has been favorable on the basis of the agreements - the Peace Treaty and the Treaty on Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance - which have been made with the direct participation of Paasikivi. We are convinced that these very important political treaties still completely correspond to the will of the Finnish people as regards both their content and their spirit. The Soviet Union has demonstrated that it will firmly promote friendship, collaboration and assistance between our countries on the basis of these political treaties.

International power relations have now been thoroughly changed to the advantage of peace and Socialism. The achievements of the Soviet Union and the whole Socialist camp have enormously affected international development. The workers' movement of the capitalistic countries is growing every day. The national liberation movement of Asia, Africa and Latin America has grown to an unprecedented size. In the vanguard of the peace activities of the whole liberation movement and the defenders of democracy and Socialism are the Communist and other workers' movements. They defend most logically and firmly the basic interests of the nations, democratic freedom, national independence and peace.

The Marxist-Leninist parties have grown still stronger in recent years by following the principles, unanimously recognized and approved by the Communist and other workers' parties, which were included in the communique of the Moscow deliberations of the Communist parties. Now in the Communist and other workers' parties of 85 countries, there are more than 33 million members connected by the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 8 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

same ideas and goals. A characteristic feature of the Communist movement of the world is its solidity and faithfulness to the ideas of Marx and Lenin. The "prophets" of reaction and the revisionists following it who have blazoned forth that Communism has got into a "pinch" have struck their heads against a wall. The international workers' movement is experiencing a period of a great ideological and political growth. The possibilities for its favorable development are especially good.

Millions of people follow the Communists in the world, convinced that only concern for the best interests of the nations for the maintenance of peace and social progress is animating the Communist parties. Soon hundreds of thousands and millions of workers will follow the flag of Marx and Lenin.

The Finnish Communist Party has a place of honor in the international Communist and workers' movement. It is deservedly enjoying the respect and esteem of the Communist and workers' parties because of its tireless activities which promote the best interests of the people of its country as well as peace and friendship among all countries.

We are convinced that the XII Congress of the Finnish Communist Party will mean a new significant phase in the Finnish Communists' fight for the noble goals which have been formulated in the program of your party. We warmly wish success to the work of your Party Congress.

I would like to read the greeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party which has been sent to your Party Congress:

To The XII Congress of the Finnish Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sends its hearty fraternal greetings to the XII Congress of the Finnish Communist Party and through it to all Communists and working people of Finland.

The Finnish Communist Party, which follows the great doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and applies it in a constructive way to the circumstances of its own country, is carrying high the battle flag of the working class and all working people of its country, logically defending their vital interests, social rights and democratic freedom. Your party is holding its XII Congress as an organizationally and ideologically coherent party which enjoys the confidence and support of the large masses of workers of its country.

Determinedly opposing the pursuits of reaction, it is carrying on a persistent fight in order to see to it that Finland will advance along the road of peace and social progress. The Communists in Finland are among the foremost ranks of the peaceful forces which seek the peaceful coexistence of countries having different social systems, the constant strengthening of Fenno-Soviet friendly relations, and friendship and cooperation among all countries.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 9 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

We wish with all our heart constant success to the work of the Finnish Communist Party which has the welfare of the population of its country in view, striving to organize cooperation among all working people of its country in order to carry out the great ideals of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Long live the Finnish Communist Party!

Long live friendship and cooperation between the Finnish and the Soviet peoples!

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

(Unofficial translation from the Finnish text)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of
Encl. No. 3
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

Foreign Representatives Attending the 12th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, April 15-18, 1960

<u>Belgium</u>	Senator Rene NOEL
<u>China</u>	WU Tse-pu, Chinese Communist Party Council Chairman
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	Minister Ludmila JANKOVCOVA Jan PILLAR, Secretary of Czech Communist Party Central Committee and officer of the Danish Seamen's Union
<u>East Germany</u>	Hermann MATER, Speaker of Second Chamber and Member of the East German Socialist Unity Party Political Executive Hans WARNKE Hans KLEIN
<u>France</u>	Leo FIGUERES, Secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee
<u>Italy</u>	Guiliano PAJETTA
<u>Norway</u>	Jörgen VOGT Kittil BERG, Member of Norwegian Communist Party Central Committee
<u>Poland</u>	Rickhard SZCZELECKI, Representative of the Workers Unity Party (Yhtynyt Työväenpuolue)
<u>Sweden</u>	Rodny OHMAN, Member of the Swedish Communist Party Central Committee Harry HAGBERG, Member of the Swedish Communist Party Central Committee
<u>West Germany</u>	Hein FINK
<u>USSR</u>	L. I. BRESHNEV, Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee G. I. POPOV, First Secretary of the Leningrad City Committee V. P. TERJOSKIN

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of
Encl. No. 4
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Elected at the 12th Party Congress

Regular Members

Aimo Aaltonen
Yrjö Ervö
Eric Fors
Vilho Hassinen
Arvo Hautala
Esa Hietanen
Aarne Hulkkonen
Olavi Hämmänen
Matti Janhunen
Lars Junttila
Lauri Kantola
Toivo Karvonen
Toimi Kimiläinen
Paavo Koskinen
Hertta Kuusinen
Uuno Kuutti
Inkeri Lehtinen
Martti Lehto

Oiva Lehto
Martti Malmberg
Yrjö Murto
Aili Mäkinen
Valdemar Nyholm
Ville Pessi
Mikael Romberg
Gösta Rosenberg
Aarne Saarinen
Elli Stenberg
Leo Suonpää
Mirjam Suvanto
Eino Tainio
Antti Timonen
Erkki Tuominen
Tyyne Tuominen
Aaro Uusitalo

Alternates

Martin Backman
Santeri Eerola
Eino Hyvärinen
Toivo Leskinen
Martti Nurmi
Arvi Saloranta

Jorma Simpura
Taisto Sinisalo
Mauno Tamminen
Irma Torvi

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of 5
Encl. No. 5
Desp. No. 705
From Helsinki

Political Committee Elected by the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party at the 12th Party Congress

Aimo Aaltonen
Lars Junttila
Paavo Koskinen
Hertta Kuusinen
Inkeri Lehtinen
Oiva Lehto
Martti Malmberg
Yrjö Murto
Aili Mäkinen
Ville Pessi
Leo Suonpää
Mirjam Suvanto
Erkki Tuominen

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